THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

For one month,	$1.00
For two months,	2.00
Three months,	3.00
Six months,	5.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

JOHN HUGHES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

NEWBERN, N. C.

50-3m-pd.

For Sale.

WASHED AND UNWASHED WOOL.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, October 4-50 tf.

DENTISTRY.

J. S. MICHARD,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Goldsboro' and vicinity. Having had fifteen years' experience in the city of Richmond, Va., feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Artificial Teeth inserted from one to an entire sett, on Gold, Silver, or the Vulcanite Base. Extracting, Filling, and all other operations performed in the best manner.

All orders left with Mr. D. C. Carrington, Goldsboro, or Dr A.F. Telfair, Smithfield, will be promptly attended to.

Goldsboro, 50-3m.

Insurance.

UNDERWRITER'S AGENCY.

composed of the

Germania, Hanover, Niagara and Republic Fire Insurance Companies

OF

NEW YORK.

Capital, over $3,000,000.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.

Raleigh, October 6-52-tf.

For Sale.

A SUPERIOR LOT OF FURNITURE, NOW ON exhibition at our Store, and daily expected Superior Baltimore Flour.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

October 49-4-tf.

FOR SALE.

1 N. C., STATE BOND, OLD 6 PER CENT FOR $1,000.

1 splendid Gold Watch,

1 fine Black Silk Dress.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Sept. 12 1865, 51-tf.

For Sale.

HOME DADE SOAP.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, October 6-52-tf.

MORE GOODS

AT

44 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

IN ADDITION TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF HARDWARE and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, we have received another lot of

BUGGY MATERIAL.

Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Enamelled Cloths, Dash and Collar Leather, Bands, Clips, Shafts, &c.

—ALSO—

Rogers & Brother's Celebrated "heavy plated on Albatta."

Spoons and Forks.

Wright, Brother & Co.'s make of Umbrellas.

Bed Screws, Bedstead Joints, Tubs, Buckets, Trays, Waiters, Door Mats, Foot Scrapers, Brooms, Brushes, Spittoons.

A new Washing Machine, Well Buckets, Wheels and Rope.

Conductors, Punches, Bell Cord for Rail Road Cars, Couplings, &c.

Paints, Varnishes and Oils, Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Chimneys and Wicks.

Cooking Stoves of the best patterns.

Pocket and Table Cutlery in great variety—and Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Pots, Ovens, Spiders Kettles, &c.

D. T. CARRAWAY,

50-3m. WITH HART & LEWIS.

HART & LEWIS,

(Established in 1853.)

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

IN

TIN,

COPPER AND SHEET IRON,

COOKING STOVES,

—AND—

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

NEWBERN, N. C.

MIDDLE STREET.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE IN the North western part of the City a comfortable dwelling House on a lot containing one fourth of an acre of land. A bargain may be had by calling early upon the subscriber.

ALSEY BEAVERS.

October 5-51-tf.

FOR SALE.

BEST ENGLISH LEAD PENCILS AT 60 CENTS per dozen.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, September 27-44-tf.

For Sale.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF CASSIMERE FOR gentleman's wear.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

October 3-49-tf.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1865. NO. 60.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

BUYING RATES.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 78 with all the coupons on since 1861.

New York Exchange—par.

N. C. Bank Notes—Charlotte 25, Miners & Planters 30, and Lexington 25. Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, 35. Farmer's, 30. Merchants 30. Roxboro 35. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial 20, Greensboro' Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 15.

Virginia and Southern notes 20 to 90.

Old Coupons 3⅞.

N. C. Rail Road Coupons 40.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

October 16, 1865.

FLOUR—family,	12 00	to	12 50
Extra Superfine,	11 00	to	11 50
Superfine,	10 50	to	11 00
CORN—per bushel,	90	to	1
BACON—per pound, dull,	25	to	27
LARD—per pound,	25	to	30
BUTTER—per pound,	45	to	50
CHICKENS—(Spring,)	25	to	30
EGGS—per dozen,	20	to	25
CHEESE—retail, per pound,			30
APPLES—green, per bushel,	00	to	1 50
PEACHES—dried, per bushel,	2 50	to	3
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
POTATOES—Sweet,	75	to	80
ONIONS—per bushel,	1 50	to	2
BEEF—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	20
retail,	12½	to	20
FRESH PORK—per pound, (retail)	15	to	10
MEAL—per bushel, (street price),	90	to	1
COFFEE—per pound, (retail	45	to	50
SUGAR—Crushed, per pound	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	
Light Brown,	25	to	30
Common Brown,			20
PEAS—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
FODDER—per cwt.	1	to	1 25
OATS—in sheaf,	75	to	1
HAY—new crop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
TOBACCO—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
COTTON—in bale, per cwt.,	30	to	32
COTTON YARN—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
BEESWAX—per pound,	20	to	25
RAGS—clean cotton, per pound,			2½
LAMB—per head,	2	to	2 50
retail, per pound,	12½	to	20
SALT—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
FLAXSEED—per bushel,	1	to	1 25
NAILS—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
SYRUP—(retail) per gallon,			1 00
RICE—per pound,			20

Flour is scarce and in good demand. Bacon is scarce and in demand.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of No. 1 Bacon Hams, Middlings and Shoulders.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865. 3t

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores

79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River, P. O., N. C.
au 3 tf

THE BEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS AND MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE FROM CHARLOTTE TO THE,

NORTHERN CITIES,

VIA

North Carolina Railroad,

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,

Petersburg & Weldon Railroad

AND THEIR

VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

Passengers by this line will leave CHARLOTTE at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave RALEIGH 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 12 a. m. Leave GASTON 1 p. m., arrive at Petersburg 8.30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and the north, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m., arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

R. WILKES,
Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
Aug. 21-tf Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

Pioneer Land Office.

L. P. OLDS & COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

C. H. OLDS, - - Manager.

SPECIAL AGENCIES.

Wilmington, Greensboro',
New Berne, Salisbury,
Goldsboro', Charlotte,

35 ATLANTIC ST., NEW YORK, AND 123 SOUTH 3D ST. PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS IN ALL COUNTIES.

Our Agents all receive like Compensation, on all Sales through their Descriptive Lists or Applications.

BEGINNING immediately after the war collapsed, we continue to receive applications from Buyers and Sellers of REAL ESTATE, and invite a still more extended use of this cheap, convenient, liberal, and satisfactory

PLAN OF BUSINESS.

Parties can communicate through agents, or direct. Rules in the hands of all Agents.

Titles guaranteed according to our rules. (No. 14.)

FOR SALE.

☞ Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Corn, Mining and other Lands, Mills, Town Property, &c., &c.

All enquiries promptly answered with Maps, Diagrams and Sketches, if required.

Having reliable and active Agents in every County for the sale, purchase and leasing of Real Estate through them, this office is enabled, in addition to our regular Land Business, to collect all claims sent to it with the greatest possible dispatch.

September 2nd, 1865-23-tf.

THE UNION STORE!

(HUTCHING'S OLD STAND,)

THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN IS NOW OPEN,

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES,

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

LADIES' SHOES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And oblige your obedient servant,

PH. THEIM.

Aug. 23 3m.

New Goods!

New Goods!!

New Goods!!!

JUST RECEIVED

AT

GOLDSTEIN & WILSON'S

AT

J. G. PALMER'S OLD STAND,

PRINTS, assorted styles and beautiful, Lace Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Ladies and Gents. Hosiery.

—ALSO—

HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Chemisetts, Skirts, plain and Embroidered, and almost every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe. New styles and very desirable.

—ALSO—

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.

Aug 14-tf

STEAM POWER PRESS PRINTING,

BY

STROTHER & CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

(The only Steam Power Press in the City.)

FOR SALE.

N. C. SHEETING, BY THE BOLT OR BALE. New Orleans Molasses, Brown Sugar, and 8-year old Peach Brandy.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, Sep. 30-47-tf.

Change of Time.

ON and after 7.40 P. M., Sunday, August 13th, 1865, Trains will run as follows, until further orders:

GOING WEST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	7.40	P. M.
" Greensboro,	2.17	A. M.
" Salisbury,	6.45	"
Arrive Charlotte,	10.10	"

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	8.00	A. M.
" Greensboro,	12.56	P. M.
" Salisbury,	5.00	"
Arrive Charlotte,	8.20	"

GOING EAST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	3.00	P. M.
" Salisbury,	6.25	"
" Greensboro,	10.15	"
Arrive Raleigh,	4.30	A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	5.25	A. M.
" Salisbury,	9.00	"
" Greensboro,	1.05	P. M.
Arrive Raleigh,	7.30	"

Mail train connects, east and west, with the Raleigh and Gaston train for Petersburg and the North and with the U. S. Military railroad for Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11 A. M., Charlotte 6.00 A. M.,—stopping at Company Shops over night.

The Mail Train will only run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets before entering the trains, as additional fare will be collected.

R. WILKES,

Aug 12 21-tf. Engineer and Sup't.

SCHEDULE

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

To take effect Tuesday, June 22, 1865.

GOING NORTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	5 00	A. M.
" Mill Brook,	5 25	"
" Huntsville,	5 46	"
" Wake,	6 13	"
" Franklinton,	7 00	"
" Kittrell's,	7 12	"
" Henderson,	8 35	"
" Junction,	9 30	"
" Ridgeway,	9 36	"
" Warrenton,	10 15	"
" Macon,	10 37	"
" Littleton,	11 20	"
" Gaston,	12 00	"
Arrive Weldon,	1 00	P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Weldon,	10 00	A. M.
" Gaston,	11 00	"
" Littleton,	12 45	P. M
" Macon,	1 34	"
" Warrenton,	1 57	"
" Ridgeway,	2 22	"
" Junction,	2 30	"
" Henderson,	3 22	"
" Kittrell's,	4 05	"
" Franklinton,	4 44	"
" Wake,	5 35	"
" Huntsville,	6 02	"
" Mill Brook,	6 21	"
Arrive Raleigh,	7 00	"

ALBERT JOHNSON,

23-tf. Superintendent.

W. S. G. ANDREWS. BENJ. H. BARDIN

N. C. COMMISSION HOUSE.

ANDREWS & BARDIN,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE undersigned have established a Commission and Forwarding House in Wilmington, and offer their services for the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Tobacco, Bacon, Flour, &c., &c., and to purchase for merchants or others, any goods sold in this market.

Office No. 2, South Water Street, up stairs.

August 28, 1865. 18-3mpd

A. KLINE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,

AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

GROCERIES &c., &c.,

Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts.,

au 8-3m RALEIGH, N. C.

ALFRED R. BENNETT, CHAS. H. BENNETT,
JAS. C. VAN PELT, Raleigh, N. C.
New York.

BENNETT, VAN PELT & CO.,

Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c.,

ALSO, FOR THE

Purchase and Sale of State and Other STOCKS,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

We have associated with us Mr. D. W. COURTS, late Public Treasurer for North Carolina.

Aug 30. 30-tf.

PLANTATION FOR RENT.

I OFFER TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR, OR LEASE for five, my plantation in Pitt County, containing between eleven and twelve hundred acres, three hundred of which are well cleared and well adapted to the culture of cotton. A part of the land has been well marled and manured, and not having been cultivated in two years, will produce fine crops. The fencing has been destroyed, and the buildings much abused, and for this reason I will lease for five years for one fourth of the crop, provided that the plantation shall be returned in good repair, and that not less than 150 acres shall be planted in cotton any year of the lease.

J. G. B. GRIMES,

Oct. 4-50-2w pd. Raleigh, N. C.

☞ Newbern *Times* copy two weeks and send bill to this office.

Won't Use any Other!

WEBSTER'S

VEGETABLE HAIR INVIGORATOR,

IS LIKED BY ALL IN PREFERENCE TO ANY in market for ten reasons:

1. Because it invariably turns *gray hair* to its *original color* in the short space of four weeks.
2. Because it is clean and nice, and will not *stain* the skin.
3. Because it removes all Dandruff and Scurf, and is as harmless as water.
4. Because thousands are using it, and every body should.
5. Because it is peculiarly adapted to all classes, old and young.
6. Because it is purely vegetable—not a dye.
7. Because it kills hair-eaters, and makes the hair luxuriant and soft.
8. Because it cures all humors and diseases of the scalp.
9. Because it arrests and prevents the hair from falling.
10. Because it is no humbug, but an honest article, as multitudes can testify; and if it don't prove as recommended, the money will be refunded.

☞ Be sure and use the Invigorator according to directions on the bottle. ☜

For sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Sep. 25-42-1m.

NOTICE.

Buying, Selling and Leasing Real Estate.

ALL Persons wishing to buy, sell, or Lease Real Estate, are invited to call upon the subscriber at his Hotel, on the corner of Wilmington and Davie streets, Raleigh, N. C., who promises to give their business his prompt attention, and spare no pains that will enable him to give entire satisfaction.

Being so well known to the citizens of Raleigh and Wake County, the undersigned hopes they will not hesitate to put their business in his hands.

GEORGE T. COOKE,

Agent for Wake Co. of the Pioneer Land Office.

sep 2, 1865 24-tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED SOME MONTHS SINCE having associated themselves together to carry on the Commission and Forwarding business, in Newberne, N. C., and circumstances having arisen which render it impracticable for the junior partner to remove to that place, therefore, by mutual consent, the Co-partnership is this day dissolved. The business will be settled up and continued by J. F. Foard, the senior partner.

JNO. F. FOARD,
W. H. CUNINGGIM.

The Junior partner most cheerfully recommends the House of Dr. Foard to public favor and patronage.

Sep. 11-33-tf. W. H. CUNINGGIM.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Wholesale.

BALL, BEALL & CO.,

106 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE special attention of Merchants is invited to our New and Complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, Styles and Varieties—Ladies, Misses, Childrens, Men's, Boy's and Youth's.

The Retail Trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock before going elsewhere to purchase.

Aug. 26-tf.

J. W. ATKINSON & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

AND

Agents for

SECURITY FIRE & MAINE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York.
Equitable Fire Insurance Company, New York.
Peabody Fire Insurance Company, Baltimore.
Maryland Life Insurance Company, Baltimore.
Wilmington, N. C., Sep. 16 3m pd.

PALMER, HARTSOOK & CO.

WHOLESALE

Auction and Commission House,

Cary and Dock Libby Buildings,

RICHMOND, VA.

☞ GOODS SOLD by PACKAGE ONLY.

Proprietors U. S. Bonded Warehouse, No. 1.

GEO. S. PALMER, late of Wadsworth, Turner & Co.
DAN'L J. HARTSOOK, late of Howardsville, Va.
WM. B. ISAACS, of Wm. B. Isaacs & Co., Bankers.

October 6 52-3mos.

Nails! Nails!!

20 KEGS OF NAILS, ASSORTED SIZES, FOR sale by

W. R. ANDREWS.

September 15, 1865-34-tf.

J. H. CRAWFORD,

DENTIST,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

[*Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store.*]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.

☞ He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

aug 12,—6tst Jan.

L. P. OLDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HILLSBORO STREET,

Near the Exchange Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL attend all the Federal Courts in the State.

Special attention to business resulting from the war direct.

September 2nd, 1865 23-tf.

CASTINGS.

TO accommodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops.

ALBERT JOHNSON,

Aug. 23-tf. Gen'l Sup't.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitutes a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

For the Sentinel.

THE TEST OATH,

As a Qualification for a Seat in Congress, or to hold Office under the Government of the United States.

It has now become a question of practical interest, what is to be the operation and effect of an Act of Congress of July 2d, 1862, which declares that a new oath, one heretofore unknown in our history, shall be exacted of every person *elected* or *appointed* to any office of honor or profit under the government of the United States (excepting the President) in the civil, military and naval departments, before entering upon the duties or receiving the emoluments of such office.

The oath, so far as regards its new features, is in the following words:

"I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear, that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States, since I have been a citizen thereof, that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority, or pretended authority in hostility to the United States: that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, power or Constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto," &c.

I assume, what I think cannot be denied, that North Carolina was the least hostile to the government of the United States of all the States engaged in the late war. Yet if the provisions of this act be literally interpreted and enforced, it will operate a disfranchisement of four-fifths of her voting population to the extent of excluding them from seats in Congress, or holding any, the least Federal office. She contributed to the Confederate armies one hundred and twenty thousand men. Of these ninety odd thousand were volunteers. No casuistry, it is presumed, could justify any of these in taking this oath: and of the remainder there are doubtless not a few, who, though subjects of involuntary conscription, having done their duty like men, would not feel safe in making the denials embraced in its provisions.

To the survivors among these men, the very flower of her chivalry, whose suffrages must control the destinies of the State for at least one generation, may be added hundreds, if not thousands, of others, members of her Convention in 1861, of the Legislatures of 1860, '62, '64, of three successive Southern Congresses and other employees and private citizens, included in the same condemnation. It may reasonably be supposed that a no less extensive proscription will attend the enforcement of this act upon the people of other States.

When consequences so highly penal and derogatory are thus to be visited on whole communities, when obviously the remnant excepted may not in many localities afford persons fitted for representatives in Congress or to perform usefully official functions, when thousands of individuals who never thought of canvassing for office or preferment will feel themselves aggrieved in being made subjects of exclusion, it becomes a matter of serious concern whether the policy of this act should not be abandoned by a repeal, and if not, whether it can bear the test of constitutional scrutiny.—Mr. Botts and Gov. Pierpont of Virginia, have in published letters each expressed the belief that Congress will adhere to this law, and that no Senator or Representative will be admitted unless he can take the oath, but that all others will be excluded. What sources of information are in the possession of these distinguished gentlemen, in reference to the probable action of a public body whose members have never yet convened, or whether they speak merely from conjecture, we are not advised. The President of the United States in response to an inquiry on the same topic replies, through his Attorney General, that he has no more means of knowing what Congress may do in regard to that oath any than other citizen, but it is his earnest wish that loyal and true men, to whom no objection can be made, may be elected to Congress. Uniting most cordially in this desire of the President, and adopting his appropriate mode of dealing with this grave question which has been as yet but little discussed, I pretend not to predict with confidence what action Congress may take in regard to it. I can only judge of what they will do from what I believe in reason and justice they ought to do. I cannot suppose that after the surrender of the Southern armies, the frank and manly acknowledgement of defeat and of the failure of the revolution, and after the steps that have been taken to restore not only constitutional but kind relations between the States lately in rebellion and the Federal government, that any feeling of vindictiveness or revenge will sway the determinations of either branch of Congress.

If then it can be demonstrated that the act under consideration has served its purpose, is no longer necessary or just, and is withal in palpable conflict with the provisions of the Constitution, I assume that there will be no hesitation in its repeal or abandonment. There were doubtless many acts of Congress and other measures adopted by each of the belligerents while the war raged, to which the Latin adage may be applied, *Furor ministrat arma*—measures adopted in the heat of revolutionary phrensy as means of aggressive hostility, and supposed safety and necessity, for the time being, but having no view to a state of peace. Of this class was the act before us. It bears date in July, 1862, when there was no member sitting or expected to take a seat in either House from all the Southern States; immediately after the defeat of the expedition of General McClellan in a seven days battle in the vicinity of Richmond; at a period the most disastrous to the arms of the United States of the whole war; when the most stringent appliances may well have been deemed indispensable to guard against treachery in public officers both of the army and navy, and even in the civil service; and it cannot be reasonably inferred that it was designed to be applied after the conclusion of peace to persons who had returned to their loyalty and duty, and had sealed their fidelity with a new oath of allegiance or amnesty as a punishment for their offense for taking part in the war. This would be to convert a precautionary and preventive expedient of war into a new, unusual and severe punishment in time of peace; and that in a case where the condemnation is without trial, and the party is compelled to give evidence against himself. The act according to the exclusive operation proposed to be given to it, is nothing more or less than a decree of disability ever thereafter to hold office under the government of the United States, against any citizen, 1st, who ever voluntarily bore arms against the United States; 2d, who has voluntarily given aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons in armed hostility thereto; 3rd, who ever sought, accepted or attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; or 4th, who has yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto; and the oath is tendered only as a means of compelling the party to discover his own guilt by a refusal—a guilt whose stain cannot be washed out by a Presidential pardon, which, according to the constitution and the law, cleanses the offender in all cases, except where he has been convicted by impeachment. An argument is hardly necessary to prove that exclusion from the right to hold office is a punishment under our system of government, since "removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit," is the penalty prescribed in the great offences triable by impeachment. Now I cannot believe, when this act is viewed in its true light, and it is perceived that the policy which dictated it has passed away, that Congress or any other authority of the government will fail to yield its assent to so obvious a maxim as that when the reason of the law ceases, the law itself should cease to operate: or that there will be any serious attempt to give to a purely precautionary and temporary measure, a punitory and permanent effect. To this course of reasoning there will be a more ready assent when it is remembered how sweeping and indiscriminate will be the proscription entailed by the contrary decision, embracing nearly all of the talent, intelligence, energy, spirit and manhood in whole districts of country; and this among States and people, many of whom never denied the true theory of the constitution, that it creates a government not a mere compact, were opposed to secession in the outset, and are of undoubted loyalty now; but became involved in the support of the war by necessities which they believed themselves unable to control, but being in, bore themselves as brave soldiers and true men.

Nor can I assent to the recommendation of Messrs. Botts and Pierpont, endorsed by some of the papers of this State, that we should take it for granted that a majority of Congress will insist on a liberal enforcement of this act, and avoid the discussion of the question by the election of representatives who can take the oath without a violation of conscience; no matter how contrary to the popular choice or unfit for representative duties. Representative government implies fit representation. The ship of State never sails under jury-masts. Every representative no matter from what State or district is in the halls of Congress the peer of every other; and to be useful and respectable—each should feel and know, that he is thereby no spurious or doubtful title, and in sympathy and accord with a real constituency according to the course of the Constitution. That remains unchanged by the war.

The war was made for its conservation; and its line and plummet should determine every step in our renewed union. A wise policy also suggests, that it is no time to weaken the public counsels when measures are to be grappled with as momentous as any in our history. Is it expected that in the next two or six years (these are the terms of Congressional service) and for an indefinite period beyond, that the whole legislation of Congress is to be shaped by the leading minds of one section, while those of the other are debarred from consultation and the places which by the popular confidence they would fill, are occupied by members who are only present "to see proceedings"? or is it not desirable that every section should contribute to the common stock of wisdom and knowledge, for the interests and honor of a common country?

The Southern members all told, are but about one-fourth of the House of Representatives, and after the purgatorial process through which those States are now being passed as a consequence of the war, there is little danger of the return of even individual members hostile to the Constitution and the Union and a true reconcilement in feeling and intercourse. A wise government should never forget that magnanimity in victory is true policy; that there is no surer method of making men your enemies than to treat them as if you considered them such; and that when a quarrel is really settled, mutual confidence and kindness afford the only assurance of lasting harmony.

I pass over as not worthy of refutation the remark sometimes heard, that you are under the power of the North, and must submit to whatever appears to be demanded, or your noncompliance will be considered as contumacy. This is to suppose that other motives than reason, justice and kindness will sway the judgment of a majority of Congress, in which I do not agree.

But I further submit that either House of Congress will decline an enforcement of this law when they come to test it by the constitution. This requires as an oath of fidelity to the government "That Senators and Representatives and members of the several State Legislatures, and all other Executive and Judicial officers both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the constitution." And the question at once presents itself whether any other oath of fidelity can be required according to the maxim, *expressum facit cessare tacitum*. The oath being thus prescribed by the constitution, can Congress add to it or dispense with it or modify it? An eminent Judge in a judicial opinion declares that "sometimes affirmative words necessarily imply a negative of what is not affirmed as strongly as if expressed." The constitution of North Carolina directs the Judges of the Supreme Court to be elected by the Legislature. Upon the establishment of that court in 1818, the law provided that in every case where a Judge of the court had been concerned, as counsel in any cause previous to his election, the Governor should designate some Judge of the Superior Courts to sit in his stead in such cause. But after the lapse of one or two terms in which the law was allowed operation, the objection was taken and sustained, that the affirmative prescription of a mode of appointment in the constitution negatived any other mode of appointment.

Test oaths are a common resort in revolutions. The constitution of South Carolina in the days of her Pinkneys and Rutledges had required, that any persons chosen or appointed to office before entering on its duties should take oath affirming that he would, "to the best of his abilities discharge the duties thereof, and preserve, protect and defend the constitution of this State and of the United States."

Her nullification Convention in 1833, adopted the theory "that the allegiance of the citizens of this State, while they continue such is due to the said State, and obedience only and not allegiance is due by them to any other power or authority to whom a control over them has been delegated by the said State," and an ordinance empowered the Legislature to provide for the administration of oaths to the citizens and officers of the State, "binding them to the observance of such allegiance, and abjuring all other allegiance." And the Legislature to carry out the theory enacted, "that every officer of militia hereafter elected, before he enters on the duties of his office shall, in addition to the oaths now required by law, take and subscribe the following oath: I ———— do swear that I will be faithful, and true allegiance bear to the State of South Carolina." Mr. McCrady was elected a Lieutenant of militia, and being refused a commission unless he would take this oath, brought his writ of *mandamus* to compel its delivery, because the requirement of the oath was unconstitutional and void—being incompatible with the constitution of the State above recited as well as with that of the United States. And Judges Johnson and O'Neal, (Union men, Harper, nullifier, dissenting,) held with the applicant on both points. The act of the Legislature was declared void upon the ground, that it undertook to add to the oath of fidelity to the government of the State prescribed by the constitution.

This the Legislature could not do, because the prescription in the organic law of an oath of fidelity to government was equivalent to forbidding any other oath of that nature, or of adding to or varying it: though the Legislature might and usually did, in addition to this, require an oath for the faithful performance of the duties of office. They also decided that the ordinance of the Convention (it being a body of limited powers called only to act on the revenue laws of the United States,) gave no authority to the Legislature to exact the oath refused by the applicant. So that the commission was directed to be issued to McCrady without taking the oath imposed by the law. Can human ingenuity discover any difference between this case and that presented under the law of Congress? Can Congress add to or detract from the oath to support the constitution of the United States any more than a State Legislature in regard to that prescribed by the constitution of the State?

The Legislature of Virginia by act once required her public functionaries, extending to advocates at the bar, to take an oath that they had not engaged and would not engage in any duel. Her courts proceeded to enforce this law. Mr. B. Watkins Leigh, then at the bar, objected to it as applying a test not authorized by the constitution, and in an argument of remarkable power so demonstrated it, that Chief Justice Roane expressing the opinion of the court, declared the former opinion in favor of the law, "an off-hand and erroneous one;" and no further required this oath of any practitioner in that court. It was in this argument of Mr. Leigh that he declares that "these test laws were the first weapons young oppression would learn to handle: weapons the more odious since though barbed and poisoned, neither strength nor courage was requisite to wield them."

Surely the opinions of these great Judges are of weight in the decision of the question before us, and their example of openness to conviction, candor and correction of preconceived erroneous opinions, is worthy of imitation by all whose duty shall call them to its consideration.

The constitution ordains that "each House shall be the Judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." I have been surprised to observe that some well informed persons suppose that from this clause Congress may derive power to impose the oath under consideration. It confers no power whatever on Congress as a Legislature, but only upon each House as a separate body. And the power itself is not to make laws, but to adjudge the cases of its members; to ascertain whether they have been duly elected, are properly returned or certified, and possess the qualifications laid down in the Constitution. What are these qualifications? Of a Senator, that he shall have attained the age of thirty years, been nine years a citizen of the United States: of a representative, that he shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, been seven years a citizen of the United States and that each when elected shall be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen. These are the only qualifications of a member committed to the judgment of the House to which he belongs. All his other qualities, his grade of ability or intelligence, his identification in interest with his constituents, his past history, his virtue or his patriotism are to be judged of by his electors and from them there is no appeal. As Blackstone tells us, that subject to the restrictions and disqualifications which he enumerates of the British Constitution, "every subject of the realm is eligible of common right" to a seat in Parliament. It has been the pride and boast of our country that the qualifications were so limited for a member of Congress. But if Congress as a body, or either House can add to these qualifications, what is to be the limit? Is it not obvious that if they can add one they can add one hundred? If they can require that a member shall not have borne arms in the Southern army, or otherwise given support to the rebellion; (whether this is proved by his oath or his refusal to be sworn can make no difference,) can they not likewise require that he shall have served at least two years in the army of the United States—possess a freehold, or be without property altogether—have taken a collegiate degree from Harvard, Yale or Princeton, or that neither he nor his ancestry participated in or sympathized with the whiskey insurrection, Burr's conspiracy or the Hartford Convention, or any other test that the majority of the House, no matter from what motive, shall impose? What a weapon would not such a power place in the hands of faction, where a President may be about to be chosen by the House of Representatives, or other important measure is depending, by exacting tests which it is known members cannot stand—a sufficient number may be cast out to change results and attain the end desired. So much for the power to judge of qualifications.

It is note worthy that a gentleman of the admitted ability and intelligence of Mr. Botts should infer such a power from the inhibition upon Congress to require any religious test as a qualification for office; at the end of the clause directing that its members shall be bound by oath to support the Constitution. He argues that inasmuch as there is no other restraint in connection with the oath, Congress may demand any test not religious. I trust I have already shown that Congress cannot add to the oath; and it is a misconception to suppose that a provision thrown in from abundant caution—a proviso, as it were, against religious tests, should enlarge the regulation requiring an oath into a power to apply tests political or personal. Having mentioned the oath which is a religious ceremony out of mere jealousy or to allay apprehension, the inhibition was added against religious tests at that time existing in England but dreaded and hated here. Equally fallacious and untenable is another principle asserted by Mr. Botts, that an unconstitutional law must be allowed to operate until it is declared void by the Supreme Court. An unconstitutional law is no law, and affords a justification for nothing. Even homicide committed in resistance to it is no murder. The most important constitutional question decided in England in modern times, being on the power of the crown to impress seamen for the naval service, was adjudged on an indictment for homicide against Broadfoot a sailor, for killing one of a press-gang about to seize him on board a merchant ship for service in the military marine. In which case it was held that by the custom of the realm which forms the constitution of Great Britain the practice of impressment was justified. But if the decision had been otherwise, Broadfoot would have been guilty of no crime.

But who can devise a process to present the case of a member of Congress, under the test law, to the Supreme Court? What lawyer can pen a *mandamus* against the Senate or House of Representatives, and on a matter in which each house is the sole and final judge of the whole controversy by the express words of the Constitution?

But "each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish members for disorderly behavior and with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member." This is the warrant with some for the application of a test which may be enforced under penalty of expulsion.

Here again is no power granted to Congress under which its *two* houses may pass a law, but a very necessary authority is conferred on *each* house for the well ordering of its proceedings and the discipline of its members.

Each is allowed the usual parliamentary authority of a public body by this clause, and have the power to expel for any reason they deem sufficient, if two thirds concur, and it will be nothing else than expulsion if elected members shall be denied seats as proposed by this law. But it is well settled in the law of Legislative bodies, that they have no right to expel except for causes arising after a member's election. As to everything else it is purged away by the judgment and choice of his constituents, and if the body can go behind this and raise issues as to his previous conduct or career and debar a member on such grounds, free elections are at an end. Since the final action of the house of commons in the case of John Wilkes, I presume this is beyond controversy. He was expelled the house in 1764 for publishing a paper called North Britain in which were severe strictures on the administration—re-chosen at the next election and expelled again for the same cause in 1769. Re-elected again within a month, it was resolved that his seat was vacant upon the ground that his former expulsion created a permanent and abiding disability and he was incapable to serve as a member—re elected again by a great majority, but his competitor having some 200 votes was declared elected and allowed the seat. But fourteen years afterwards, in May 1783 it was resolved by the house that the resolution declaring Wilkes incapable to serve as a member by reason of his expulsion from the previous Parliament, should be expunged from the journals of the House, as being *subversive of the rights of the whole body of the electors of this kingdom*. Thus affirming that his expulsion created no disability and that his old offense of seditious libel was no longer cognizable by the house after his election which ensued the publication. In our Congress Mr. Giddings of Ohio was expelled from the house of Representatives in 1842 for presenting a petition or proposition for the dissolution of the Union, returned again after a new election and resumed his seat without question.—Other precedents might be cited to the same effect.

That will be a bold majority which after due consideration of these precedents, shall run foul of the sensibilities of the *whole body of the electors* of this Union, by the exclusion of members for acts done before their election and of which not a twentieth of their constituents are innocent.

A formal repeal of this law is not necessary to render it nugatory so far as relates to its effect on members of Congress.

It has been a dogma of some, perhaps of a party in this country, that one Congress cannot bind another by a law. Whether or not this hypothesis be correct, it is manifest that a law touching the organization of either house has no sanction for its enforcement, but depends on the will of the majority for the time being.

In the decennial act of 1842 for the appointment of representatives, was a provision that they should be chosen by districts in each state. This was opposed as a dangerous encroachment on States rights: and the States of Missouri and New Hampshire, each returned members to the next succeeding House of Representatives by general ticket. Objection was taken that not being elected according to law they were not entitled to sit. But a majority determined to disregard the law, and these members were admitted and held their seats during the Congress.

If such was the action upon a law undoubtedly just, expedient and constitutional, the act under discussion can hardly be expected to receive more respect, if either House shall be impressed with the views I have been endeavoring to maintain.

But this test law presents matter of even more gravity to the President than to Congress. It applies to all officers of the U. S. *elected* or *appointed*: and it might have been earlier mentioned in these remarks as susceptible of doubt whether a member of Congress is an officer, properly so called; and whether the Constitution does not recognize a difference between Senators and Representatives, and officers.

But the appointees of the President are unquestionably officers. He is by the Constitution the grand elector of the nation of all officers save a small number, subject to their confirmation by the Senate. They are required by the Constitution to have no qualifications except what he may deem proper in the individuals he may select. Should he think proper to nominate to office a person who had in some mode or other given countenance or encouragement to the rebellion and the nomination should be confirmed by the Senate, I apprehend that like McCrady at Charleston, such a person would find little difficulty in obtaining a peremptory *mandamus* for the delivery of his commission and the payment of his salary when it should fall due, the President being incapable of restraint on his constitutional discretion by any law of Congress. The law therefore can have no other operation in cases of appointment than the President of his own free will shall yield. It has no force upon him unless he shall renounce his discretionary prerogative of appointment and his power to grant full pardon. Neither his official duty nor an enlightened precedence requires him to do either.—There is a wide difference between the great revolution through which we have passed and a petty rebellion. When whole communities become criminals, but return again to duty, pardon to be effectual and sanative must not be grudging and reluctant, exchanging penalties upon body and goods for thraldom on the mind and spirit, impairing self esteem and destroying hope; but graceful and restorative. If victims are demanded for the sake of example let the sacrifices be made; but in the exercise of rights and powers under the constitution (and nothing else can apply to Congress or the President) freedom and equality among the people of all the States are expected as above all mere laws; and by their observance only can there be any return of real affection and harmony.

Men submit patiently to proscription in the mutations of party, but proscription under the sanction of law creates a degraded caste which will but await opportunity to seek its level by whatever means.

Again, lucre and revenge are the most fruitful sources of perjury, only because they offer the most frequent temptations. Ambition will compete with them both in its victims, with a wider field for its operation. What allurements will not be held out by the enforcement of this law to the unprincipled and untruthful, to say nothing of the snares laid for the consciences of sluggish and indifferent natures, who after the event, readily persuade themselves, that their efforts have in every instance been the result of constraint. As philosophical historians have remarked, that since mankind are ever in extremes, when rebellion subsides into obedience, there is great danger that obedience will sink into servility.

I have thought it proper to elaborate these reflections, because I apprehend that this subject has received but little consideration North or South; and that the public press overlooking the spirit and intention of the law, and the inevitable injunctions of the constitution, is contributing but little to its elucidation. Whilst far from advising any opposition to a compliance with the necessities of our situation, or desiring to thwart the policy of the administration in the re-establishment of our relations to the Federal Government on a constitutional footing, I would not have the people to act under a misapprehension in a matter of so much importance, and voluntarily to renounce their just rights, under the delusive representation, that if they insist on them, they will be denied a participation in the deliberations of Congress; and perhaps receive other wrongs for their supposed temerity. I wish also to attract to this topic the consideration of the Northern mind, especially that portion of it which must act in the decision of the question. In a somewhat familiar association in the days of the Webster's, Woodburys, Wrights, Southards, Sargents and McLeans, or at a later period when the Fillmore's, Casses, Douglasses, Corwins, Sewards and others were prominent on the public stage, I did not discern them to be less accessible than men of the South nor more impatient of opposition and remonstrance if one differed with them on a public question. If in the long quarrel about slavery which has been sedulously cultivated on both sides, as the most available theme, in one aspect or another for carrying Presidential elections, followed by a fierce and lacerating war, the successors of these Northern gentlemen have become acrimonious, resentful, exacting or domineering, it is hoped that victory in which slavery has been extinguished, will have rendered them tolerant and placable, and that the impoverishment and ruin which have overspread the South will have satiated every feeling of revenge: and that when the representatives of the whole Union shall again meet in Congress, it will be with the sincere purpose of cementing friendships broken by the malign influence of evil counsellors, not to avenge feuds or retaliate on enemies. However this may be, I trust we shall not lose our self possession, or our sense of the dignity of the State and the constitutional rights of her citizens, by a willing acquiescence in a general proscription.—Conscious of having never by word or deed, through the press, by speech or the support of public measures, done anything to encourage that fatal heresy, party madness and folly, which are the fruitful source of our present calamities, in a connexion with public affairs more or less continuous for thirty odd years: on the contrary of having endeavored by every means at my command to counteract and prevent them in 1850 (when by the course of the press and Legislature, the work of secession was more than half accomplished.) as well in 1860-61, until the only alternative left us, was the side we should espouse in the war already made—a war in which I embarked with pain and reluctance, with no hope of preferment or advancement to me or mine, but determined to bear my part in it without stain of treachery or evasion, I feel it not presumptuous to present my views freely in the wreck which has ensued, on the course now leading to reunion and harmony. There are those among my associates in public employment, who will recognize in them the unchanged opinions of one, who was esteemed too Northern in sentiment for the fiery zealots who thought it their especial prerogative to defend and take care of slavery; while he will perchance be deemed too Southern and even rebellious by their counterparts at the North, whose politics were built upon its overthrow. Truth, justice and the right reading of the constitution, lie between these extremes, and happy will be the country, if it can discard the dogmas of both. No harm at least can result from frank explanation, which may result in conviction on the one side or the other, and the promotion of better feelings. With these our quarrel on the question in issue may be composed; and the threatened ostracism converted into an ovation.

Respectfully yours,

W. A. GRAHAM.

Wm. E. Pell Esq.

From the Standard.

Messrs Cannon & Holden:—Please publish the following note to correct a mistake into which Dr. Powell has fallen, in relation to the facts stated in his card in the *Standard* of the 11th instant.

In the early part of August, I attended a public reception of the President, and I had at this reception a short interview with the President, upon a matter of business. As soon as my business was completed, I stepped back a few feet, and in a short time Dr. Powell (who went with me to this reception) advanced to the President, and had a conversation with him; but I did not hear a word of what passed between the President and Dr. Powell, but in a few hours thereafter Dr. Powell made to me the same statement, in relation to his interview with the President, as that contained in his card published in the *Standard* of the 11th; and said to me, you heard the conversation, did you not? I replied, that I did not hear a word of it. The Doctor said he thought I had heard it. I now state that I did not hear a word of the conversation between the President and Dr. Powell.

NATHANIEL BOYDEN.

Raleigh, Oct. 12th, 1865

ADTERTISEMENT.

A Card.

Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.,
October 13th, 1865.

Editor Sentinel: It being very well understood that this Hotel is not suffering for want of patronage, a large portion of which is made up of Southerners, we think it proper that we should publicly deny the scandal, which is sought to be circulated, that none but Northerners are made comfortable at this Hotel. We ask no patronage except upon the merits of our house, and desire not to be misunderstood. We entertain many citizens of the South and are permitted to use the reply of one of our guests, a member of the State Convention, who, to this scandal, said: "I am very comfortable at the Exchange, and have been treated in a very gentlemanly manner. I should not have known whether the proprietors were Northerners or Southerners had I not been told out of the hotel."

Southern ladies and gentlemen are welcome at this hotel, especially those brave men whom we have fought upon many a hard fought field, and who, though finally defeated, made so splendid a fight. We guarantee to them, and to all of our guests, every comfort at our command, which they should enjoy at any hotel, and nothing oppressive to either citizens of the North or South while they are under our roof.

To those who prefer to fare upon old prejudices "'tis folly to be wise."

RANDALL & CO., Proprietors
Exchange Hotel.

For the Sentinel.

Public Meeting.

The Conservative Union men of the County of Wake, are requested to meet at the Court House in Raleigh, at 11 o'clock, on Saturday next, the 21st inst., for the purpose of consultation—with a view to the selection of a ticket for members of the Legislature at the election in November next.

We are authorized to announce **Maj. Willie D. Jones** as a Candidate to represent Wake County in the State Senate, at the approaching election. 57-1dc.

Steam Engine and Boiler for Sale.

Apply to
J. T. GOOCH.
Oct. 11-56-2w-pd. Weldon, N. C.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1865.

The State Debt.

The pecuniary liabilities of the people, occupy their thoughts at this time, more than any other subject. In their impoverished condition, they are apt to turn every way for relief. Until the recuperative energies of the State are aroused, the subject of the payment of their debts should not be pressed upon them. Hence, we urged that the State Convention should pass over the question, and we went so far as to urge its being left to the control of the Legislature. Properly it is a legislative question, but the early day at which the Legislature meets, inclines us to the belief, that the same reasons in many respects, would render it as injudicious for the Legislature to take it up, as the Convention. *Let the people be protected against injury or a forced collection of debt, until they have time to determine what is best to be done.*

If the people of North Carolina go into repudiation, let them do it with their eyes open. Let them not venture upon a course of which they will bitterly repent for years to come. We warn those who advocate the repudiation of the war debt, against the danger of general repudiation.—If the people go into an investigation of the *equity* of the ante-war debt, there is danger of it. The old North Carolina 6's are mainly held by speculators who bought them up with Confederate money and Confederate bonds and the new issue of North Carolina 6's. Thus it is that the old 6's will be made to pay the war debt, while the original holders will get nothing, if the *new* are repudiated. The *war* debt of North Carolina is held by her own citizens. The old by persons mainly out of the State. Let us then beware.

The Convention thus far has acted wisely, not to determine the matter. Let it be careful, not to leave it in a condition liable to be hastily and improperly determined hereafter.

Hon. Josiah Turner.

According to a previous announcement, this gentleman addressed a very large and appreciative audience at the Court House in this City on Friday night last.

Mr. Turner congratulated all that he could again address them as citizens of the United States. He endorsed the action of the Convention and the administration of President Johnston. He would and did give his support to the administration of Gov. Holden, as Military Governor of the State, but as to supporting him, should he become a candidate for civil Governor, was a very different thing.

He read and commented on his petition for pardon and called it a bill of indictment against the Democratic party, and that he could empannel a jury of old democrats (barring the leaders) and would convict under it.

He read from his legislative record to prove his adhesion to the Union, even after all of his old Whig friends in the Senate of 1860-61 had become "weak in the back," except Gen. Dockry, Treasurer Worth and Mr. Sharp. That he had filed his application for pardon in order to join his friends in their journey "home," but as it was as yet denied him, he only wished them a safe trip a and prosperous sojurn in the "old mansion."

He reviewed the action of Gov. Holden in recommending such inveterate secessionists as Hon. Mr. Bridges and Col. Arrington for pardon, while such conservative union men as Governors Graham and Morehead were refused his recommendation.

Mr. T. read many extracts from the *Standard* while under the editorial charge of Gov. Holden, to show how he had for ten years taught secession, had denounced Lincoln and Johnson as tyrants and traitors; the people of North Carolina he urged to resist the government of the United States, and those who would not voluntarily take arms should be compelled to do so, and pledging "the last dollar and the last man" to the support of the Confederate government.

He had heard that the free negroes wanted to vote, and some were in favor of granting them that privilege, and possibly when they were allowed, then Gov. Graham and others who occupied his position, might be "taken in out of the cold."

Mr. T. was listened to throughout with great attention.

Mr. Conigland's Speech.

We have heard this gentleman's speech upon the "war debt" spoken of in the most exalted terms. We regret exceedingly that the want of time, prevented our reporter from including in the proceedings of Thursday, the very full notes he had taken. It so abounded however with facts and figures, that no report of it could do him justice.

The decided vote by which the ordinance prohibiting the assumption of this debt was laid on the table, is a compliment to Mr. Conigland's speech of far more efficacy, than any thing we can say. We trust he will have it published.

MISTAKE.—We observe that our cotemporary, the Wilmington *Journal*, is still mistaken about Mr. Lewis Hanes, author of "Davidson." Mr. Lewis Hanes of Davidson Co., and the author of "Davidson," is not a member of the State Convention, but is Private Secretary to Gov. Holden.

MILITARY TRIAL.—The trial of Neill McGill and J. M. McMillian, charged with the murder of Matthew P. Sykes of Bladen, still proceeds in Wilmington, before the military Commission ordered by Maj. Gen. Ruger. The proceedings are reported for the Wilmington papers.

North Carolina State Convention.

TWELFTH DAY.

October 14th, 1865.

The Convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. P. H. Joyner of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, one of the delegates from Warren County.

The minutes were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS AND ORDINANCES.

Mr. Eaton of Warren introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, for the present session, the President thereof, be requested to forward to the President of the United States, a copy of the Declaration of Rights, and of the Constitution of North Carolina, and all of the Amendments to the said Constitution, which were adopted, prior to the 20th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and also a copy of the ordinance of this Convention, entitled "An ordinance to declare null and void the ordinance of May 20th 1861," and the ordinance against slavery.

Resolved further, That the said declaration of Rights, Constitutional and Amendments, shall be authenticated by the signature of the President of the Convention and by that of the Provisional Governor, under the great seal of the State, as to the official character of the President; and that the said ordinance shall be authenticated, according to the directions of the ordinance upon that subject, which has been passed during the present session of this Convention.

Mr. Eaton in introducing the resolution, remarked that it would not be pressed by him, if the Convention, during its present session, shall have an opportunity to act upon the revisal of the Constitution; but if the Convention should not have the opportunity to act on that subject, during the session, he would then endeavor to secure the passage of the resolution.

Mr. McDonald of Moore: an ordinance for ascertaining the wish of the people in ralation to the war debt.

(Provides for the question of assuption or non-assumption of the war debt, be submitted to the vote of the people at the November election.)

Mr. Caldwell of Burke, moved a suspension of the rules in order to put the ordinance on its passage.

This motion gave rise to considerable debate. Mr. Kelly, of Bladen, called for the *ayes* and *nays*, and there not being two-thirds in the affirmative the rules were suspended.

Ayes 61—Nays 48.

Mr. Grissom, of Granville, desired not to be understood in voting against suspending the rules as opposing the ordinance, but desired only to express the opinion that it should come up in its regular order. He was prepared to support an ordinance submitting this question to the people.

Mr. Sloan, of Gaston, announced that he had paired off with Mr. Patterson, of Caldwell, who was absent.

Mr. Gahagan, of Madison: A resolution empowering the President to procure a parchment for the purpose of enrolling the ordinance prohibiting slavery in this State, and that those delegates who desired to do so could subscribe their names and the names of the counties which they represent.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, a resolution directing the Public Treasurer to have printed five hundred copies of the acts and resolutions of the last General Assembly.

Under a suspension of the rules, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wright of New Hanover, from the committee on the Treasurer's report, presented an ordinance to provide revenue for the year 1865. (The ordinance will be reported as passed.)

Mr. Allen of Duplin, An ordinance amending the constitution. [Provides that each member of the Senate shall have resided in the district for which he is chosen, for one year immediately preceding his election, and for the same time shall have posssed and continue to possess, in the district which he represents, an estate in land or the value of one thousand dollars in fee and shall be of the age of twenty-five, and that each member of the House of Commons shall have usually resided in the county in which he is chosen for one year immediately preceeding his election, and for six months shall have possessed and continue to possess, in the county which he represents, an estate in land of the value of five hundred dollars in fee, and shall be of the age of twenty-one years, and that every free white man of the age of twenty-one, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceeding the election, and who has resided in the county in which he offers to vote, for six months immediately preceeding the day of election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote.]

Mr. N. A. McLean of Robeson, moved to take from the table the resolution asking for the removal of the colored troops from North Carolina introduced by Mr. Rumley of Cartaret on yesterday. The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Jones of Davidson moved to take up the ordinance (heretofore published) for the election of clerks and sheriffs, and the motion prevailed.

The ordinance passed its second reading.

Mr. Moore of Wake, moved to amend the ordinance, so as to require qualification for voters to be the same as is required for voters for members for the General Assembly. (This ordinance provides for the election of clerks and sheriffs in the different counties at the same time and places as the election for members of the General Assembly is held.) The ordinance as amended passed.

Mr. Thompson of Bertie, moved to suspend the rules in order to take up an ordinance in relation to the late officers of the State. The motion prevailed and the ordinance was read.

Mr. Thompson supported the ordinance in a well considered and able argument.

Mr. Conigland of Halifax moved to amend the ordinance as follows: "Provided however that this ordinance shall not be construed as to apply to the office of Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts, or to the offices of Attorney General and solicitors for the several judicial circuits throughout the State." The amendment did not prevail.

Mr. Furches, of Davie, moved to amend so that the ordinance would read:

Be it ordained by the delegates of the people in Convention assembled, That all offices under the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, which, since the 20th of May, 1861, have been held and exercised by persons who, no matter when chosen, are hereby declared to be vacant, and the General Assembly, at its first session hereafter, shall cause the same to be filled in the manner prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State; and that all persons who may be thus appointed to fill said offices shall enter upon the performance of the duties of the same whenever the Provisional Government in this State is at an end.

Mr. Conigland moved to postpone the consideration of the subject until Monday, at 12 o'clock, but subsequently withdrew it, as the vote was insisted on. He said he was not prepared to discuss the subject at this time and had only asked the common courtesy of allowing time for preparation to discuss so important a subject. He was prepared to vote on it, and had been all the time since he took the oath necessary to qualify him as a member of this Convention, but he wanted time to prepare for the discussion of the subject, and he had never known the courtesy denied. What would be supposed to be the *animus* of these gentlemen who refused this courtesy. He had no motive in the motion to postpone, but to give time for preparation. It was a fair and honest request.

Mr. Winston of Franklin, was not prepared to vote—he wanted the matter fully discussed.

Mr. Mebane of Alamance desired to enquire what effect the Amnesty Proclamation had upon these officers—the offence was against the government of the United States and if that government had pardoned these officers, how far would it go to cure any wrong they may have committed.

The amendment of Mr. Furches prevailed.

Mr. Thompson desired to be understood as not wishing to be discourteous to any one, nor did he wish to shut off debate; his only object being to pass the ordinance through its second reading in order to advance the measure in order to keep pace with other important ordinances—he would not press its third reading.

The ordinance passed its second reading without further debate.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The ordinance "declaring what laws and ordinances are in force." came up on its third reading as unfinished business.

Amendments were proposed and two offered by Mr. McKay of Harnett, were adopted, and the ordinance being still under discussion, the Convention adjourned at 3 P. M., until Monday at 10 o'clock. The ordinance will be reported when passed.

DIED,

In Washington, Beaufort county, N. C., on the morning of the 8th of October, 1865, Mr. W. BOND, at the advanced age of 76 years.

In Beaufort, on 30th September, ISAAC EDWIN, infant son of Rev. E. A. and Laura E. Yates, aged 12 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,

CAN BE HAD UPON REASONBLE RATES, IN the Security Insurance Company, New York City, Capital One Million Dollars, by application at the law office of the subscriber, near his residence.

THOMAS BRAGG.

October 16 60-1w.

☞ "Standard" publish one week and send bill to this office.

For Rent.

A GOOD HOUSE WITH FIVE ROOMS, FIVE acres of land attached, good garden, privilege of getting fire wood, which is plentiful in two hundred yards of the house. House is in twenty minutes' walk of the State House. House and lot for rent until the 1st of January, 1867. Possession given immediately. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, Oct. 16-60-tf.

If You are Threatened with Pneumonia,

Read the following from Capt. W. P. Davis, of Petersburg, Va.:

"Sympathy for the suffering prompts me to certify that my servant man was suffering in the last stage of Pneumonia, throwing up matter and blood in great quantities; his case was considered entirely hopeless, so much so, that there was no medical perscription used for his recovery; I regarded him as good as dead. Hearing of the great cures made by the SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS, I thought that I would try an experiment on him; without any hope of success; however, I gave the Pills in large doses; in a short time, to my great surprise, there was a change for the better; I continued giving them to him, until he became a perfectly sound man. He is now attending to his work with as much strength and vigor as he ever did.—With his case, and what I have seen and heard of the good effects of these Pills, I do most earnestly recommend them as the best family medicine I have ever seen or used."

For sale by the Druggists. Directions with each box. Sent to any part of the United States for $3 a dozen. Address.

GEORGE W. DEEMS & Co.,
Goldsboro, N. C.

Oct. 6-1m.

Bankers and Brokers.

WE BUY AND SELL

Gold,
Silver,
Bank Notes,
Bonds and Coupons.

Deposites Received,
Collections Made.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.

Raleigh, October 11-57-1m.

LOUISBURG

FEMALE COLLEGE.

REV. T. M. JONES, A. M., Pres't and Proprietor.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on the second Wednesday in January, 1866.

Louisburg is a village seldom surpassed for health, intelligence, refinement and morality. It is in Franklin County, nine miles from Franklinton, on the R. and Gaston Railroad. Between these points there is a daily stage line, connecting with trains going North and South.

The College building, located in a beautiful grove, on an elevated site, is large, commodious and well ventilated. It will be thoroughly renovated, and fitted up with neat furniture and fire places in the dormitories. It is our purpose to establish for young ladies a school of the highest grade, affording superior facilities for the acquisition of a thorough and accomplished education.

With the advantages of a good library, a well selected Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, a competent Faculty, and large experience in connection with the Greensboro Female College, we hope, by a faithful discharge of duty, to merit a liberal share of patronage. Boarding pupils will live as members of the President's family. Terms reasonable, and will be made known in due time. Those desiring to send their daughters, will please address me, for the present, at Greensboro, N. C.; and circulars will be sent.

T. M. JONES.

October 9, 1865 56 tf.

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the American Telegraph Company.

South Carolina Delegation.

WASHINGTON Oct. 14.

Judge Wardlow, Col. Dawkins and Mr. Huger, delegates from the South Carolina Convention, expressed to the President in an interview today, their conviction that the State had accepted in good faith, the result of the issue which had been made, and that the people felt that the President had stood between them and a harsh use of the powers of the government. That they felt entire confidence in his purposes and action, and hoped in return to entitle themselves to his confidence as to their feelings and actions.

The President said that he was glad to hear it. That whenever such mutual confidence existed, there would he thought, be an open road to the restoration of good feeling and a prosperous condition; and that if South Carolina confided in him, he was sure if he knew himself, that all he would ask of them would be consistent with their honor and interest.

The delegates presented the memorials for the pardon of Jefferson Davis, &c., but received no reply on the subject. The delegates were gratified with the interview.

A. H. Stephens, &c.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.

A. H. Stephens and Mr. Regan left for Washington this evening.

RAIN! RAIN!—We had a good shower of rain on Friday night and Saturday. We hope it is gengeneral, and that the farmers will go to work at once seeding a good crop of wheat, before it becomes two wet.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The Wilmington *Journal* speaks of improvements in that place, in the way of fitting up stores &c., and the return to business of the old merchants.

The Winnsboro *News* speaks of the resumption or commencement of eleven newspapers in South Carolina within a short period.

Grand Tournament at Weldon, N. C., on October 20th.

Band of Music in Attendance.

ALL GENTLEMEN AND LADIES ARE INVITED to attend, particularly the latter. Tilting to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. Coronation to take place at 8 o'clock, P. M. Gen. M. W. Ransom will address the Knights. 55-6t.

Selling Off at Cost.

HENSHAW & THORBURN,

(ONE DOOR ABOVE PESCUD'S DRUG STORE,)

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH,

HAVING DETERMINED TO CHANGE THEIR business, are now selling out their fine stock of New Goods, [most of them just imported,]

AT COST.

Their fine lot of

DRESS GOODS

has just been received, consisting of

Silks, Merinos,
Delaines, Ginghams,
De Chevris, Scotch Plaids,
Prints, &c. Alpaccas, &c.

—ALSO—

a fine assortment of

Victoria Hats, Kid Gloves,
Sontags, Brilliantes,
Shawls, Jackonets,
Corsetts, Muslins,
Hose, Irish Linen,
Hoop Skirts, Silk Hdks,
Balmorals, Linen Hdkfs.

—ALSO—

Hair Oils, Extracts and Pomade.

—ALSO—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AND

Ready-Made Clothing.

—ALSO—

A lot of choice

GROCERIES.

These goods must be cleared off in a short time, and they are offered at the lowest prices.

Henshaw & Thorburn respectfully return their thanks to the ladies of Raleigh and vicinity, for their liberal patronage, and hope that they will embrace an early opportunity to purchase at the low prices now offered.

Raleigh, October 9 56-tf.

WANTED,

BEESWAX & TALLOW.

WE WILL pay the highest price, either in cash or trade, for any quantity of Beeswax and Tallow. WM. H. SMITH & CO.

27-tf.

Cotton Bagging, Sugar, Coffee, &, &c., For Sale.

A LOT of nice Sugar, Coffee, No. 1 Mackeral, Cotton Bagging, Iron, Adamantine Candles, Wine Glasses, Curry Combs and Sole Leather.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

August 28, 1865. 18-tf

For Sale.

A GOOD BLACK HORSE WITH SINGLE HARness. One Buggy with shafts and pole. To be seen until sold at the Commissary Depot.

CAPT F. W. CLEMONS, C. S. Vols.

Oct. 13, 1865-56-tf.

WANTED,

50 BALES OF COTTON, FOR WHICH highest market rates will be paid.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Oct. 11-56-tf.

For Sale.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A LARGE LOT OF HAVANNA SUGAR.

BAKER, COWPER & Co.

Oct. 11, 1865-56-tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HILLSBORO STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL, SITUATED ON the finest Street in the beautiful "City of Oaks," has already earned the reputation, under the management of its experienced Proprietors, of being the best Hotel in the South. It is located within a few yards of the State Capitol, and is near the business part of the City.

If pleasant and clean beds, a liberal table, and attentive servants, will make Guests comfortable, these can be counted on at the Exchange Hotel.

RANDALL & CO.

Raleigh, October 12-56-1m.

THE OLD HOUSE IN NEW DRESS.

A FINE STOCK OF CLOTHING FOR MEN AND Boys. Extensive variety of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

and the largest stock of

UNDERCLOTHING,

in the State.

The same reliable fabrics which the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding have hitherto country found at this house are now offered.

EVERY GARMENT

we offer is made to order. We sell the finest, medium and lower grades of clothing.

We can fit you with Ready-made Clothing equal to the finest New York custom work, at

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO.

FOUR DOLLARS! FOUR DOLLARS!!

$4 $4 $4 $4 $4 $4

Buys as good a HAT as is sold elsewhere in Raleigh for $5.

Our Hats are bought by the case, and we can make a satisfactory profit and sell 25 per cent. below prices generally.

Country Merchants

can select Hats by the dozen or case of us upon as good terms as Eastern Manufacturers can supply them.

HARDING ANDREWS & CO.

(Harding's old stand,) Fayetteville St.

Parents and Guardians

Can find at Harding, Andrews & Co.'s CLOTHING STORE, the newest styles, the desirable colors, the durable fabrics and best made

YOUTHS AND BOYS' CLOTHING

in the State.

We pay particular attention to the wants of Parents for their sons' Clothing at

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO'S

Clothing House.

Umbrellas! Umbrellas!!

Largest stock of best make, at

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO'S.

It matters not how Large you are,

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO, can fit you to Clothing and Under-Wear. They are opening a large assortment of

English Merino SHIRTS and DRAWERS,

something entirely new in this market, to fit all sizes!

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO.,

Clothiers, &c.

Why pay $5 or $6 for a Hat such as we can sell you for Four Dollars? At

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hats.

The Planters of North Carolina should see the Planters' Hat sold by

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO.

By Express Daily,

Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Undergarments, &c., at

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO.

Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1865-56-tNov.

THE LAST NEW STYLES

IN

HATS

are to be found at

TUCKER'S.

Among the favorites are

THE RESORTE,
THE FAUSTE,
THE DUNDERBURG,
THE DASHER, &c., &c.

☞ Call and examine. We are determined to sell.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, October 7-55-3t.

THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY & FINANCIAL AGENT

Authorized September 12th, 1865.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. W. Swepson, *Pres't.* C. P. Mendenhall,
Jos. S. Cannon, *Vice Pres't.* Jo. W. Holden,
W. B. Gulick, *Cashier*,

This Bank is now open for the transaction of Banking business.

Gold and Silver Coin, Domestic Exchange, and United States, State and local Securities bought and sold.

Uncurrent money discounted on the most favorable terms. Deposites received and careful attention paid to the accounts of business men and firms.

Collections made at all points in the State of North Carolina. 56-1y.

MRS. THOMPSON

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK with a fine stock of

MILLENARY,

consisting of Caps, Bonnetts, Laces, Ribbons, &c. She invites her old customers and the public to give her a call at her old stand.

October 9, 1865-54-tf.

WANTED,

A SITUATION IN SOME SEMINARY, SCHOOL or private family, as Teacher, by a young lady, who has had some experience in teaching. Teaches the English branches, Drawing and Painting, also Music to beginners. References given and required. State terms. Address

"MISS A," Enfield, N. C.

October 8, 1865-54-3t pd.

For Sale.

50 DOZ. COATES' SEWING COTTON.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, October 6-52-tf.

J. Q. A. BARHAM. W. K. BARHAM.

BARHAM & BROTHER,

AUCTION

AND

Commission Merchants,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves in business, and have established an AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE AND GENERAL AGENCY,

for the sale and purchase of all kinds of property, collecting claims, &c.

One of the firm being a practicing lawyer, will give legal advice, examine and adjust titles, draw conveyances and attend to professional business generally, both in and out of the Courts. We will be found at our office on Fayetteville Street, one door above C. M. Farriss' Store.

J. Q. A. BARHAM.
W. K. BARHAM.

Raleigh, October 6-52-tf.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!

LOUGEE & BROTHER

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LOT OF Cooking and Parlor Stoves at the old stand on Fayetteville Street.

PLANISHED WARE. A FINE ASSORTment of French and Coffee and Tea Pots.

JAPAN WARE. TRUNKS, CAKE AND SUgar Boxes, Tea and Coffee Canisters, Dust Pans, Spittoons, Pepper Boxes and Fancy Tin Cups.

HARDWARE and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. Waffle Irons, Frying Pans, Sauce Pans, Tinned Iron Pots, Coffee Mills, Snuffers, &c.

TIN WARE. A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT, and Home-made.

JOBBING, REPAIRING and HOUSE-ROOFING executed at the shortest notice.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE AND REPAIR Stove Pipe, put up Stoves, &c.

PERSONS DESIRING ANY THING IN OUR line would do well to give us a call.

Raleigh, October 10, 1865-55-3ms.

LOOKING GLASSES
at
44 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

DRESSING COMBS
at
44 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

The Children not Forgotten.

DOLLS FROM 25 CENTS TO $3 00,
at
44 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

GENUINE DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO,
at
44 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, ETC,
at
44 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

PERSONS VISITING RALEIGH, AS WELL AS citizens, are invited to call in at 44 Fayetteville Street and see the *variety of useful articles.*

D. T. CARRAWAY,
WITH HART & LEWIS.

Raleigh, October 9, 1865-54-tf.

THOS. BRANCH,
JAS. R. BRANCH,
JNO. P. BRANCH,
FRED. R. SCOTT,
THOS. P. BRANCH.

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,
Bankers and Commission Merchants,
Sycamore Street, Petersburg.

THOS. BRANCH & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
69 Main Street, Richmond.

BRANCH, SONS & CO.,
Bankers and Commission Merchants,
Augusta, Ga.

DEALERS IN COIN, FOREIGN AND DOMEStic Exchanges, Southern Bank Notes, Stocks and Bonds

Interest allowed on Deposites. Collections made throughout the United States, and special attention given to the redemption of Southern Bank Notes for Banks' account.

Liberal advancements made on consignments of COTTON, TOBACCO, and other products to their correspondents in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, Bremen and Antwerp. 49-1m.

COOKE'S HOTEL

IS open, and those who are travelling and wish comfortable quarters and good eating, stop at Cooke's. My terms will be as moderate as possible for the times. You will always find conveyance at the depot to take you to either of the Hotels in this City; but be sure to inquire for Cooke's, where you will get *good lodging, good eating, mineral water* to drink, and a *pipe* to smoke if you wish it.

I will be prepared to accommodate 15 or 20 members of the approaching Convention.

GEO. T. COOKE.

September 1, 1865 23-tf.

MONEY SAVED

BY

COMING EARLY
COMING LATE

AND

Coming all the time

TO BUY

J. KINSEY'S
NEW GOODS

OF THE

LATEST STYLES!

I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK, with a large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Groceries and Crockery, which I offer for sale at the lowest prices.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS ARE RESPECTFULly invited to call and examine my assortment of Goods in store. I have interested in my business in New York, an agent, who will purchase at all times, additional goods required, at the lowest wholesale prices. Therefore I can make it for your interest to buy of me any small amount of goods you may want.

J. KINSEY,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Raleigh, Oct. 7-53-tf.

New Store.

BRIGGS & DODD,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

(NEXT DOOR TO W. H. & R. S. TUCKER'S,)

RALEIGH, N. C.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING A FINE stock of

HARDWARE, FAMILY GROCERIES AND CROCKERY.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine their stock before buying.

They also offer for sale

Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.

Price from $110 to $600.

—ALSO—

Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines.

Price from $55 to $145.

—ALSO—

Portable Steam Engines and Saw Mills,

—AND—

All kinds of Wood and Iron working Machinery.

They have also on hand a lot of second hand wood working machinery and a second hand 10-horse power portable Steam Engine, used but very little. All of which are offered at very low prices.

Raleigh, October 6-52 tf.

S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office over A. E. Hall's Store,
No. 22 NORTH WATER ST.,
Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all Consignments of

NAVAL STORES, COTTON, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, PROVISIONS, &C., &C., EITHER FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT.

—ALSO—

TO FORWARDING MERCHANDISE, &c.

Sep. 6, 1865 26-tf.

For Sale.

A TRACT OF LAND, CONSISTING OF ONE hundred acres of *cleared land*, and one hundred and sixty acres in *the original growth*, lying in Randolph County, N. C., eight miles below the Deep River Cotton Factories, thirty miles South of Greensboro on the Fayetteville road, and about the same distance from the Company Shops on the N. C. R. R. Said land is very fertile, and well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. There is a small dwelling house on the place, with other necessary buildings.

Besides gold has been found on the land, and miners say there is a rich vein of gold which might be easily developed by any one having the means to do it. Any one wishing to purchase said land, will call on me at Thomasville, N. C., and I will sell him a bargain.

D. R. BRUTON.

October 5 51-tf.

Plated Ware.

WE HAVE A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF PLAted Tea Setts—six pieces each.

TEA AND TABLE SPOONS,
SALT AND MUSTARD SPOONS,
FORKS AND CUPS.

—ALSO—

PLATED CASTORS of finest patterns,
NAPKIN RINGS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

These Goods are *made to order expressly for our trade*, are of the best quality of Plate on genuine ALBATTA, warranted full weight of Silver, and equal in appearance to solid Silver Ware. For sale low at 44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C,

D. T. CARRAWAY,
WITH HART & LEWIS.

Raleigh, October 9, 1865 54-tf.

For Sale.

A HANDSOME MORGAN STALLION, CAN BE seen at the Livery Stable, east of the Market House. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Oct. 3-49-tf.

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H. JONES.

BAKER COWPER & CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

Merchants

And Attor's at Law.—Brokers and Collectors Generally.

Aug. 22-3t.

WHITFIELD'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Cures Rheumatism certain—a pleasant tonic for the feeble and nervous

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Sep. 8, 1865-28-1w.

FOR SALE.

SHEET Tin, Tobacco, Leather, and Starch.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22-3t.

House and Lot in Raleigh for Sale.

HALF ACRE LOT WITH A VERY NEAT House on it, four rooms down stairs, and two up stairs. Good garden spot attached. Situated in the North-western part of the City.

30-tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO

BANK NOTES FOR SALE.

$10,000 ON THE BANK OF NORTH CAROlina, Bank of Cape Fear, Bank of Charlotte, and Farmer's Bank.

Gold coin for sale also.

30-tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

GRANVILLE CO., N. C.

FALL SESSION OPENS ON THE 1ST WEDNESday in October.

TERMS, per Session, payable in United States Currency:

Board, Washing and general Tuition, including the entire English course,	$100 00
Music, Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each,	10 00
Drawing and Painting, each,	15 00
Embroidery and Pellis Wax Work,	10 00

Each young lady will bring with her one pair of sheets and pillow cases, and her towels.

For other particulars, address

REV. C. B. RIDDICK,
Kittrellis Springs, N. C.

October 2-48-3m.

A. E. HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

22 NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.

REFER to Rev. W. E. PELL, Raleigh.

Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—2m pd.

New Arrival.

20 BARRELS BALTIMORE FAMILY FLOUR, At

W. R. ANDREWS'.

40 BOXES CHEESE, At

W. R. ANDREWS'.

10,000 SEGARS, At

W. R. ANDREWS'.

Raleigh, Sep. 25-42-tf.

TURNBULL, RIACH AND MURDOCH.

16 HANOVER ST., *BALTIMORE.* | 7 COLLEGE PLACE, *NEW YORK.*

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton Yarn, Sheetings and Osnaburgs, Wool and Woolen Goods.

REFERENCES:

Chas. P. Mallet, Esq.,	Chapel Hill.
Chas. B. Mallett, Esq.,	Fayetteville.
Geo. W. Williams & Co.,	Fayetteville.
Jesse H. Lindsay, Esq.,	Greensboro.
James Sloan, Esq.,	Greensboro.
Thomas R. Tate, Esq.,	Charlotte.
R. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank,	Baltimore.

October 2-48-1y.

JNO. KING, JNO. WHITELAW, WM. PEAT.

MONUMENTS! MONUMENTS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

King, Whitelaw & Co.,

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR OLD friends and the citizens of the State generally, that having re-opened their **MARBLE AND STONE WORKS**, on the burnt block, at

Maunder's Old Stand, Fayetteville St.,

they are now prepared to furnish

MONUMENTS,
VAULTS,
HEAD STONES,
SLABS,
MARBLE MANTLES, &c.

Having associated with us one of the best CARVERS IN THE COUNTRY, and from the arrangements we have made, we flatter ourselves that we can furnish all work in our line as cheap as it can be done in any Northern city, for proof of which, call and examine our large variety of designs and our list of prices.

We are also prepared to furnish

WINDOW SILLS,
WINDOW CAPS,
DOOR STEPS, &c., &c.

And to contract for all kinds of

STONE CUTTING AND STONE MASONRY.

KING, WHITELAW & CO.

REFERS TO

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq.,	Rev. Dr. Mason, D. D.
J. M. Heck, Esq.,	B. P. Williamson & Co.
Briggs & Dodd,	K. P. Battle, Esq.

September 30-47-3m.

Farriss' Column.

I. X. L.

C. M. FARRISS,

Has just returned from the North with a new Stock of

FALL GOODS,

Selected expressly for this market, consisting in part of

BEAVER CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CASSIMERES,
SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,
TRICOT CASSIMERES,
BLUE CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES OF ALL COLORS!

CORDUROY,
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
GLOVES AND SCARFS.

SHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

ARMY HATS,
NAVY CAPS,
RALF HOSE,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHEIFS, NECK TIES,
LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS,
SHOULDER STRAPS,
MILITARY BUTTONS,
AND LACES
SCARF PINS,
SHOES OF ALL KINDS,
TRUNKS AND VALISES.

MERCHANT TAILORING

Done in the very best style by

C. M. FARRISS and his Superb Cutter,
MR. GRIFFITH.

Suits of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in the very best manner.

☞ What you do not see in my Store, order and you shall have it in the quickest possible time.

C. M. FARRISS.

Raleigh, August 28, 1865. 28-tf

PLANTATION FOR RENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING ENGAGED IN another business, wishes to rent out his plantation for the ensuing year. He does not want more than eight, nor less than six hands worked upon it. For this number of hands, the opportunity for making a crop is unusually fine. The chance for

COTTON AND CORN,

is very good, and for

TOBACCO AND OATS,

superior. There are seventy thousand tobacco hills which may be put in, that will make good tobacco without manure, and there is plenty of the very best tobacco land that may be cleared. The location is in a very fine neighborhood, three miles from Macon Depot on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and is one of the most healthy and delightful in the County. The residence contains six rooms, and there are all the necessary outhouses and a good orchard. He will sell everything necessary to carry on the farm—stock, crop, team, plantation implements, &c., &c. Address, or call upon

REV. B. F. LONG,
Macon Depot, Warren Co., N. C.

Warren Co., Oct. 3 49 tf.

D. T. CARRAWAY,

WITH

HART & LEWIS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also a select stock of Family Groceries.

No. 44, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

an 5-3m

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.

June 27, 1865. 21—3m.

THE

NEW LINE STEAMERS,

FROM

Richmond to City Point Fortress Monroe, Norfolk and Baltimore

CONNECTING

At City Point with Rail Roads from Petersburg, Gaston, Raleigh, Charlotte and Columbia, S. C.

HAVING NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMERS not equalled by any other line, it is the best, most expeditious and most comfortable Route and Line going North. It leaves Richmond at 6 A. M. and connects at the above-named wharves, and arrives in Baltimore to Breakfast.

Through tickets given to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and all other Northern and Western cities.

C. E. DUNN, Agent
Gaston, N. C.
C. J. TROWBRIDGE, Agent
Petersburg, Va.

Sep. 22-40-1m.

To Rail Road Companies.

WE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE of **Taw's Celebrated Car Grease**, for lubricating the Axles of Rail Road Cars. We have on sale eight Barrels Canary **Yellow Rail Road Car Grease.**

Also 20 kegs Axle Grease for greasing the axles of waggons, carts, &c. Also a lot of Taw's patent Harness Dubbing for greasing harness, and a lot of Bugky axle grease.

J. LONG & CO.

Greensboro, October 6-52-tf.

Watson's New Photograph Gallery.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing the citizens of North Carolina, that he has recently taken, renovated and refitted the Gallery formerly occupied by E. Hunt, where he is prepared to make all kinds of pictures in his line, from the smallest miniature to a life size Portrait in oil. None shall have an excuse for sending work in his line out of the State to be done. A call is solicited. J. W. WATSON.

Raleigh, October 4-50-3m.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
NO. 40 Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AN ASSORTment of Standard Books, and the latest publications, consisting of Theological, Historical, and Miscellaneous Books, with a large supply of

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

Call and see. Orders will be promptly filled. Books not on hand will be at once obtained, if to be had in the United States.

They also act as Agents for the purchase or sale of any goods in their line of business.

BRANSON & FARRAR.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

has deposited with us a large number of Bibles and Testaments for *Sale or Donation* at Society rates.

BRANSON & FARRAR.

AMONG OUR STOCK

may be found Copy Books, Slates, Chalk Crayons, Slate Pencils, &c.

BRANSON & FARRAR.

ALSO,

Writing Charts, Spelling Charts, and other improvements for Schools.

BRANSON & FARRAR.

MAPS! MAPS!!

Large Map of North Carolina,	$10 00
Pocket Map of North Carolina,	1 00
Pocket Map of Virginia,	2 25
Pocket Map of the United States,	2 00

BRANSON & FARRAR.

STATIONERY.

Foolscap, Letter Paper, Note Paper, Pens, Pencils, Envelopes, Arnold's Writing Fluid, also the Spenarian Fluid.

BRANSON & FARRAR.

JUVENILE BOOKS.

Illustrated, of great variety in styles and prices.

BRANSON & FARRAR.

SHEET MUSIC

constantly kept on hand. Also, Blank Books made to order.

BRANSON & FARRAR.

BOOK BINDING,

Of all kinds, done at short notice, and in the very best style.

BRANSON & FARRAR.

SABIN'S REPRINTS,

Rare, Valuable and Curious Works.

The Narrative of Col. David Fanning, a Tory of North Carolina, from 1775 to 1783,	$5 00
Major George Washington's Journal, 1754,	1 50
The Province of Pennsylvania, 1755,	1 25
Order Book of Captain Leonard Bleeker's Campaign of 1779,	5 00
Late Revolution in New England, 1689,	2 50
New England's First Fruits, 1643,	2 50
A Relation of Maryland in 1635,	4 00
Certain Inducements to Well Minded People, 1643,	1 50
Parent State of the Indians in New England, 1650,	2 50
Further Progress of the Gospel among the Indians of New England 1657,	2 50
Progress of the Gospel among the Indians of New England, 1659,	1 50
Vindication of the Captors of Major Andre, 1817,	2 50

A few copies of the above books have lately been reprinted by Mr. Sabin in the most elegant manner. The works are exceedingly interesting on account of their age, and very valuable as histories. The name of David Fanning is *especially* familiar in North Carolina.

BRANSON & FARRAR.

Just from the Press,

MARY BARKER,

A thrilling narrative of early life among the Indians of North Carolina. From the gifted pen of "Charlie Vernon."

The book is 73 pages, elegantly printed. Price, per hundred $20. Single copies 30 cents.

BRANSON & FARRAR.

☞ The usual deductions made to the Trade.
☞ Call for Catalogues, containing prices.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
October 3-9-tf. Raleigh, N. C.

A Gift! A Gift!!

WE WILL *PRESENT* TO EVERY MAN, WOman and child in the County, a copy of the

NEW TESTAMENT,

neatly bound in calf, *by calling at* Tucker's.

In addition, we will *sell* each one a **Pair of Shoes and Hat** of the most improved style and latest fashion, on the most reasonable terms. Also, the *Duplex Elliptic Skirt*, which is not to be forgotten by the Ladies.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 26-43-tf.

"CHURCH RECONSTRUCTION."

Letters of Rev. Dr. Deems and Rev. Mr Moran of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of Rt. Rev. Bishop Elliot of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In pamphlet form. Sent by mail, 10 cts. a copy, $1 a dozen. Address

WM. A. TOWNSEND, 55 Walker st. N. Y.,
BRANSON & FARRAR, Raleigh, N. C.

Sept 23d.—ts.

Houses and Lots on Hillsboro Street for Sale.

WE OFFER FOR SALE TWO HOUSES AND lots on Hillsboro Street, Raleigh, N. C.

One lot contains one and a half acres, good house on it with five rooms, good out buildings, stables and carriage house. The other lot contains two acres, good house on it with seven rooms, good out buildings, stables and carriage house.

Both houses are well located, in good order, and gas in each.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Sep. 18 36-tf.

PETERSBURG, VA.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INFORM THE Merchants and Planters of North Carolina, that he has established himself in Petersburg, in the

Commission and Forwarding Business,

having a large and commodious Warehouse, he is prepared to receive goods on *Consignment*, or to be *Forwarded*. He will give special attention to the sale of Cotton and Tobacco, and other country produce. He begs to refer to

Rev. Dr. Alex. Wilson, Alamance County.	
Maj. J. W. Wilson,	Salisbury.
Messrs. Crawford & Laurens,	
Messrs. Baker, Cowper & Co.,	Raleigh.
Mr. Jordan Womble,	
R. W. Lassiter, Esq., Pres't R. & G. R. R. Co.	

GEO. V. SCOTT,

Petersburg, Va., Sep. 28-45-1m.